PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year? MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY \$6.00 4.00 MORNING AND SUNDAY..... EVENING AND SUNDAY..... 4.00 1.00

SUNDAY ONLY .. Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY Thirty-five cents EVENING AND SUNDAY Thirty-five cents THE TIMES COMPANY.

Washington, D. C."

Circulation Statement. The circulation of The Times for the week ended June 29, 1991, was as follows: Sunday, June 23 40,294 Wednesday, June 20

Saturday: June 29 ... Dally average (Sunday, 19,481, excepted).. 39,599

The American.

In the "International Monthly" for July Prof. N. S. Shaler discusses the question of "American Quality" from the point of view of the scientist. He points out the fact that aside from the influences of heredity and occupation, mankind wherever segregated shows a tendency to develop peculiar localized qualities, and he then enumerates the qualities which may be called Amer-

Chief among these he places "confidence in the unseen neighbor." He notes the frequency of neighborhood feuds in Europe, and calls attention to the division of countries into provinces and parishes, each with a welldefined antagonism against its neigh-American place instinctive confidence | mands. in a man from some distant part of the country, merely because he is another American.

Other qualities which he considers as strength and size, respect for women, democracy in the family, and merciful treatment of the weak. Although some of the occurrences which have taken place in this country during recent years, to say nothing of previous events, may seem to contradict Prof. Shaler's assertions, they are in the main correct. Mob law may now and then prevail in certain sections, but the very fact that it is not taken as a matter of course, and arouses condemnation and protest, proves that such outbreaks are not inevitable or characteristic of the American people as a whole.

The influences which are brought to bear on the formation of character in any race or people are innumerable, and can seldom be measured or estimated exactly. Climatic influences, the history of the founding of the State, its institutions, the original stock from which the people come, all have more or less to do with it. It might be said that so far as growth is conscious and deliberate, the governmental and social traditions determine the character of the people. Half a dozen different stocks are merged in the population of every large American city, yet, because all these immigrants came to this country with a certain deliberate choice of environment, being to some extent in sympathy with our institutions, or approving of the conditions of life in this country, all of them are more or less American in character and conviction. That is, they differ in certain particulars from the people of the colonies of any other nation.

Climatic influences are for the most part unnoted, but they are far stronger than has been generally understood. Despite the difference between American and British rule, it is coming to be recognized that there is much in common between Americans and Australians, New Zealanders, and Canadians. This is because they, or their ancestors, have been subjected to somewhat similar conditions of life during ploneer times. This community of tradition and family history is also responsible for the community of feeling which is noted by Prof. Shaler.

The laws which govern the formation of national character are interesting subjects of investigation, and it is to be hoped that more authors will take up the matter in the same spirit shown by Prof. Shaler and some other recent writers. The study of this subject is important in its relation to what may be called popular statesmanshipthe judgment of the people on great public questions which they are called on to decide. Upon the wisdom and promptness of this judgment the character and prosperity of the people largely depend.

Matrimonial Infelicities,

There is a certain propriety in discussing at this season of the year the causes of matrimonial infelicity, since. if spring and summer are the times for making those matches said to originate the severance of ties of this sort which lies in the fact that one cannot always tell one sort of match from the other until painful experiment has demenstrated that appearances cannot be

trusted. Years ago, has elicited some correspond- Eastern States made gains considerably ence evidently intended to prove that in excess of those shown by some of the law cannot even now give relief to the newer Western States. unhappy wives. This is, of course, true; and it is to be doubted whether any law can be framed which will fit the requirements of humanity in this re- the West and South, with their greater spect. The relations between man and agricultural resources and vastly larger woman are of a nature so complex so delicate, and so permeated with traditions good and bad, that to a very large extent each individual couple must settle disputes unaided by the law or anything else. Marriage is a thing in which the whole history of the race has an ability to mixed manufacturing, and, influence. No injustice, no wrong, no above all, the immense massing of capcrime, has been perpetrated in all his- ital within its borders, will effectually tory but it had its effect upon this relation. No ideal love, no sense of duty, but has affected men and women other tive. This growth on other lines canthan those who came directly under its influence. When two people enter into dition of local agriculture, for it will this relation they discover their kinship to the rest of the world, and also discover that the rest of the world cannot help them much.

If the ancestor of Charles or William was harsh and brutal to his wife, some strain of that brutality, infidelity, or

tyranny may filter down to his descendant, and come out when that descendant takes a wife. If some far-off ancestress. of the wife refused her obvious duty and sought pleasure instead, or sold herself for a high social position, an unlooked-for temptation springs up in the breast of the modern woman, to be obeyed or conquered, as the case may be. No one knows where the weak spot in his or her character may be until the daily, hourly intimacy of marriage tries every point.

There are plenty of ways of making women unhappy which a man may devise, while doing nothing which can incriminate him in the eyes of the law; and the same is true of the woman. No law can be framed to prevent the tortures which a mean, or petty, or cruel man may inflict upon a high-spirited, sensitive woman, or which a narrow-minded, vulgar, or malicious woman can use upon her husband. Moreover, in those cases in which true love forms the basis of marriage, the very fact of this love makes every of-39,474 fence against it the more intolerable. Each thinks that the other cannot love without comprehending; each fails to see that comprehension is not a matter of instinct or of instant appreciation, but of a lifetime of adjustments, compromises, tolerance, forgiveness.

How can there be a law which will compel love, or secure in a year the adjustment of two characters to one another, which is properly the work of ten? There is no legal way of reaching most such cases. It is far easier to make a business man deal fairly with his partner, by force of law, than to make him deal justly with his wife. Two people who are merely acquaintances or friends are satisfied with mere justice or even something less, provided there is no open unfairness; those who love each other have need not only of justice, but of generosity. Neither can force the other to be generous; the very bor; and he contrasts this with the act proves that the aggressor is lacking broad patriotism which makes the in the generosity which he or she de-

The American people are having a particularly hard time with this question, because here, for the first time in the history of the world, it has been peculiar to this country are physical frankly recognized that mutual respect and tolerance are not enough for marriage. The American ideal insists upon love and nothing else as a basis for that relation; and as the population is made up of many elements, some of them descended from ancestors who This would be amusing if it were not a never thought of marriage except in the | part of a very serious international matform of a "convenience," the union of ter. It looks as if the Ministers had been ideal love and practicable marriage is bound to be a difficult experiment. There is nothing to warrant it except the general laws of human nature, and these are, after all, a fairly safe foundation for any new social custom.

Enstern Agriculture.

The decadence of farming in the manufacturing States north of the Potomac and east of the Alleghenies has been extensively discussed, and in a manner that is almost pathetic. In a sense. It is pathetic, for the abandoning of old farms, however sterile they may be means the destruction of homes around which cluster the dearest affid most treasured of memories. But there is nothing unnatural, or, in an economic sense, unprofitable, in the passing of agriculture as a great in- large plant at Spring Garden, including dustry in the section referred to. It in all about nine acres. simply exemplifies the economic truths that industrial development, left unhampered, will make its greatest strides along the lines of least resistance, and ings will be abandoned for those which promise greater returns.

It is unreasonable to expect men to toil on forever cultivating the rocky and barren slopes of the New England mountains, feeding live stock through a winter that lasts more than half the year, when twice the money can be earned with half the labor at some other industry or at farming itself in other sections of the country. Hence, the rural population of the East is gradually finding its way to the cities of that section, where wealth is more easily acquired, or to the more fertile farming regions of the West. At first glance, it seems as if the tre-

mendous growth of manufacturing in the East would give strong support to the agriculture of the same region; but in fact it does so only to a limited extent. So far as the populous towns and cities can furnish markets for milk, butter, vegetables, fruits, and all of the more perishable products of the farms, they very greatly benefit the country immediately around them. But this only applies to a comparatively restricted area, for if one-half of the New England and Middle States were devoted to garden truck and fruits, the markets would be glutted, and the prices would fall below the line of profit. Even in many of these things the East cannot successfully compete with the West, because of the difference in the cost of production and the ease with which they can now be carried

long distances by rall. But it must not be supposed that, because the East is falling behind in agriin heaven, the months of July and Au- | culture, it is not fairly holding its own gust seem to be the time selected for when all things are considered. It has, in fact, become the great seat of the may seem to be planned in the lower | country's accumulated money wealth, world. The tragedy of the painful earth and apart from agriculture its industries are growing at a tremendous pace, while it is not lagging any in the growth of its population. The gain of twenty-five per cent in population shown by the already densely-settled A recent article on the position of State of Massachusetts during the decwomen nowadays, as contrasted with ade just ended was one of the surprises that which they occupied a hundred of the last census, and several other

> It is not to be supposed that this can be continued indefinitely; for, as manufacturing finds its way extensively into area, those sections will have unquestioned advantages. Still, there is no reason to doubt that the East will always be a highly important segment of the country. Its commercial facilities, its mineral wealth, its natural adaptsafeguard it against anything like general decadence, either actual or relanot fail ultimately to improve the conconstantly increase the demand for those things which cannot quite so well be brought from a distance, as a result of which the crops will be adjusted

more and more to nearby market requirements. The United States is a great countrygreat in all of its sections, and all may look calmly, hopefully, and confidently into the future.

Judges and Grand Juries.

A judge in Hudson County, New Jersey, has discharged a grand jury in a huff because it failed to bring in an indictment which the judge desired, and which, it is said, had been prepared under his supervision. The person against whom the indictment was drawn is the keeper of a poolroom in Jersey City. Perhaps he deserved indictment. We do not pretend to know as to that, but the judge was a peculiar one-it may even have been illegal, for the foreman of the grand jury explicitly stated that it had not completed its work.

question. It is identical in principle with an effort by a judge to force a trial jury to convict a man charged with crime. An indictment is, as a rule, a serious disgrace, and besides it is a step toward sending a man to prison or the gallows. Grand juries sometimes | really begun, the bill is thrown over. go wrong, and judges themselves are by no means infallible. On whichever side the preponderance of error may lie, the fact remains that the law cre-

province of the other. do so, it is their right and privilege to abolish grand juries in a lawful way, but it is not the right of a judge virtually to destroy the efficacy of such a body by trenching upon its privileges fied, and wasteful. or by endeavoring to influence its action in any manner.

There are many failures of justice in criminal cases which are to be deplored. At the same time, the fact is undeniable that judges frequently identify themselves rather more closely with the prosecution than is consonant with the aims and purposes of the law. As long as we have both judges and juries the line which separates their respective duties cannot be too clearly drawn, or too closely observed.

It is a little surprising to learn that another hitch has occurred among the Powers over the Chinese indemnity. The report is that China has agreed to pay a lump sum of four hundred and fifty mil-Hon taels, while the total of the separate demands of the Powers only foots up four hundred and fifteen million taels. doing their figuring in a very slipshod sort of way. Still there should be no difficulty in rectifying the mistake. Some of the Powers seem inclined to increase their dema: ds so as to absorb the entire sum. That looks a good deal like the railroad method of collecting all that the traffic will bear. A fairer way would seem to be for each Power to content itself with the amount of its legitimate demand.

DESIRED BY THE TRUST.

Trying to Secure the Structural Iron and Steel Company.

BALTIMORE, June 29.-The United States Steel Company is negotiating for

This company has been particularly active of late years, and has secured many important contracts throughout the counthat in any section or country, so far | cessfully to compete with the Northern as possible, the less remunerative call- | concerns the Structural Iron and Steel | Company confemplates the erection of more buildings and installing more railroad facilities. The company has a large water front for tidewater shipment.

The Structural Iron and Steel Company nas a capital of \$200,000, and recently, in order to meet its requirements, has em- Mycenneau, Egyptian, Nubian, and Italian ployed a day force of 200 men and a night force of 125 men. It has a large staff of engineers and draftsmen employed, as well as a number of gangs engaged on structural work in different parts of the

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Has the veteran General Sickles been retains is attorney for the pension sharks? On no other opposition can his present attitude toward Comissioner Evans be explained.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser,) There is no reason for believing that the There—is no reason for believing that the present assault upon Mr. Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions, led by "Corporal" Tanner and General Sickles, will be any more successful than its many preceding ones have been. It comes from the same source as they did, the pension agents or "sharks," who are opposed to Mr. Evans because he insists upon administering his office honestly and will not allow the pension lists to be awelled turther with becaus claims. be swelled further with bogus claims,

(From the Chicago Tribune.) It is to be hoped that the President will be as little moved by these latest attacks on the Commissioner as he has been by previous ones, and will keep him where he is. No man can fill the office and escape the attacks of the pension attorneys unless he is another Corporal Tanner, eager to grant a pension to everybody who asks for one.

(From the Providence Journal.) Every unprejudiced person who is familiate with the facts knows that the people of the United States have seldom had a more efficient and honest servant than Commissioner Evans. resident McKinley knows it; and if he removes im at the demand of persons whose means of wellhood are interfered with by having that sort a man in office, he will smirch his record

(From the Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.) Pension Commissioner Evans' reply to Gen, Dun-icel E. Sickles completely demolishes that gentle-man, The latter appears to have written some letters himself. If he has that letter from the National Committee, let him produce it.

(From the Chicago Journal.) The Tanner people have been saying that the romise was made by Hanna in a letter to General Sickles. This on its face is absurd, for such pledges are not made by astute politicians like Mr. Hanna in "black and white." General Sick-les himself says there is no such letter.

But if there were a hundred, the President ought still to stand by Commissioner Evans. (From the Philadelphia Record.) General Sickles is getting old and forgetful. He declared that President McKinley promised him that Pension Commissioner Evans should be emoved. But Evans does not budge; and the resident does not ask him to budge. General sickles is mistaken. He must have talked with

(From the Brook yn Eagle.) The controversy between Pension Commissioner Evans and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is not between them alone. With Evans are those who think that a pension demand on the Government, tike other demand, should be carefully scruti-

(From the Boston Herald) General Sickles has won no honor by consenting o be the agent of those who would interfer with a faithful official protecting the publiervice against the assaults of men who would

(From the Boston Journal.) Whatever assurances the Republican Nationa committee may or may not have given in this matter during the Presidential campaign, President McKinsey is not the sort of President, in our judgment, who would remove a man like Commissioner Evans under fire, whether by direct tion or by the indirect process of appointment.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) Whoever reads the controversy now raging about the Pension Office can hardly escape the conclusion that the attack upon Commissioner Evans is wholly unjust, unfair, and prompted by other objects than the honest and efficient administration of the Pension Office.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Administration Now Determined to Demoralization Apparent in the Ministry and Opposition. Stand by Evans. LONDON, June D.-Demoralization is

learly getting a closer grip upon the Ministerialists in Parliament, and with the incessant pressure from the Nationalists and groups of Liberals and the listlessness of sections of the Ministerialists themselves, anything may happen in the di ision lobbies. This week, upon an amendment to the coal onty clause of the Government finance bill the Ministerial majority dropped from 150 or so to 28. This is the best Toryism can do in the whether he did or did not, the action of resistance of so terribly socialistic a proposal as the taxation of mine-royalty owners. Once ardent Tory members now find society attractions more powerful than Ministerial "whips," and urgent appeals to them to keep the party together Be all of these things as they may, for six more weeks seem to have so small the action of a judge in attempting to an effect that the little group of Radicals | pretence would be laughed at. force an indictment raises a very grave and Nationalists who are hot in pursuit, confidently expect to catch the Ministry on a snap vote before prorogation comes | ter to General Sickles, made public this

> On Thursday the Ministry had to capit alate to the onslaughts upon their education bill, or rather to threats of ou- especially on paper. They let their purslaughts, and so, before the fight has poses be known by inference and implica-

isterialists are working, under the avow- to Mr. Hanna, and in 1900 was largely ed encouragement of Lord Charles Beresford, now second in command of the Medi- paign in the East. He also had charge of terranean squadron, will probably come the speakers' bureau. It is doubtful ates both grand juries and judges, and to nothing, for a glance at the navy list whether, among the 18,000 letters which that neither has a right to invade the shows that the Mediterranean squadron Mr. Scott says he dictated during the is stronger today than it ever has been, campaign, he ever gave a more explicit When the people of a State desire to and it is common knowledge that it has promise concerning any great national been maneuvred and drilled into unex- policy than when he wrote in his letter ampled efficiency. There are admittedly to General Sickles than he could safely weak joints in Britain's naval armor, but say that he hardly thought that Mr. they can, it is felt, be repaired without Evans would be continued as Pension panic, which is unbusinesslike, undigni- Commissioner, adding: 'I think this is all

> omplacent under the wearisome persistence of the South African war. Nobody knows or can learn what is being done to hasten the end of the war. For aught that has been published the war machine | ise, under all the circumstances, and, may have sunk into a groove again, with a side from Senator Hanna himself, no no new idea for new circumstances, no man had more authority to speak for the clear, broad-minded conception of the committee. task in hand. So that, taking all in ail, the Ministry is in an increasingly uncomfortable position. Unfortunately, Liberalism is little better off, as is indicated by the forthcoming banquet to Mr. Asquith by Liberal Imperialists, in recognition of his recent outspoken criticism of the pro-Boer section of the Liberal party. Society here as in Paris has been much interested in the sale of the jewels of that weird historical personage, Comtesse de Castiglione. The contents of her papers | Too many Senators have come away from destroyed officially by one of the high French judges can never be known, but it was taken for granted that they disclosed the encampment of 1990 was too sudden to was taken for granted that they disclosed details of life under the Second Empire which certainly would have had what is called "a success." The celebrated pearl Wednesday's sale realizing over \$115,-Yet the lady was reputed to have

English motorists, hampered as they are by county council regulations, checking speed, hope some good effect will result upon English public opinion from the Paris-Berlin automobile competition. If, they argue, such high speed is possible and safe on the many complicated and badly made German roads, why need the English authorities be so nervous? More-over, they recall how great is the loss to British industry. The automobile industry of France employs 100,000 hands. England is nowhere in the competition. Motorists back from France admit, however, that the frequency of actidents must compel the French authorities to enact strict-er regulations. One probable regulation will suppress the horn, thus necessitating

covered there is found to be much more extensive than was at first thought. Various wings have been opened, containing rooms in which are many stone jars. There are also porticoes of a large cen-tral court, with stone staircases connecttry, and recently has made a specialty of quick delivery work. In order more successfully to corrects with the Northern ance of a schoolroom, another gives evidence of a sculptor at work when the palace was destroyed. It is believed that the excavators are only on the verge of far more important discoveries, as regards the palace, though unfortunately their resources have come to an end. It is hoped to raise another \$10,000 or \$15,000 to carry on the excavations. The palace already has been found to contain specimens of

> While Mr. Evans has been thus engaged cenaean town and a series of houses in a remarkable state of preservation. Mr. Carr Bosanquet, the new director of the British school at Athens, has begun exto vield valuable material for the studof early civilization on the Aegean, which the attention of scholars archaeologists now is concentrated.

TAMING THE MIDWAY.

This and Philadelphia Day Make It Interesting at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 29.-This was Philadelphia Day at the Exposition and the exercises included the dedication of the Canadian customs office, to open his the Pennsylvania Bullding, although the State will have a day of its own later on. The chief speakers were Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, and ex-Governor Pattison. Each tried to show Philadelphia's commercial superiority over every other city.

The director general and the exposition police continue to fuss over the Midway. Noisy "ballhoos" are now frowned upon and it is feared that the tum tum, the sleighbell, and the slapstick may be banished.

TOO MANY CIVILIANS GOING. All Applications for Transportation

the Philippines:

to Be Scrutinized. The War Department has addressed the following letter to General MacArthur re-

"This effice has been advised by the Quartermaster General of the Army that he is receiving so many applications from Department that the Governor be asked the families of the clerks and others now to call out the troops to protect the pris on duty in the Philippines, asking to be allowed to go on transports to join them, that there is likely to be an abuse of the privilege unless some measures can be taken to safeguard the public interest. He does not think it wise to send the families of employes to the Philippines when it may transpire that when they arrive there they find their princip . has left or will soon leave the service of the Government and seturn to the States. The Secretary of War therefore directs that clerks employed in the Philippines who desire their families in the States to join them shall forward their applications through you (General MacArthur), and if you approve there will be no objection; otherwise the privilege requested will not

be granted. Liquor and Politics.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.) (From the Chicago Chronicle.)

Mr. Hanna's deliverances on tariffs, trusts, pensions, subsidies, etc., at the Ohio Republican convention were clear enough, but on one subject the boss spoke in parables. Evidently he knew what he was talking about and so did the convention, for his remarks were greeted with great applause, He said: "One word in reference to the question which I know is uppermost in the minds of many, and that question is: Shall the Republican party in this campaign in any way interfere with the traditions upon the moral questions? Shall we in any way place ourselves in any talse position that will interfere or in any way cause disturbance in the minds of men who think for themselves? No, we will tere or in any war cause disturbance in the minds of men who think for themselves? No, we will not. Personal liberty and home rule and every-thing that belongs to the citizenship shall be protected and respected." They have a liquor question in Onio and this is the way the party (From the Mobile Register.)

f great moral ideas meets it. Largely Attended.

(From the Nashville Banner.) The Ohio Republican convention was very largely attended by Senators Hanna and Foraker.

NOT SCARED BY SICKLES.

NEW YORK, June 29 .- The "Evening

Post" prints the following from its Washington correspondent: "The Sickies outbreak has made it absolutely impossible for the President to make any change in the office of Commissioner of Pensions,' said a prominent public man here today in summarizing the developments of the last few days. This is doubtless true. After what has taken place the President could not make Mr. Evans his Ambassador to Great Britain, nor could Mr. Evans, for the most pressing of personal or business reasons, retire from his post without fixing in the popular mind the charge that there was a pargain for his place, just as General chinists need money, and unless they get Sickles has alleged. Some months ago the money that they were promised when he might have been 'promoted'-now that

Some difference of opinion exists as to the extent to which Senator Scott's let- seems to be nothing else for them to do. morning, constitutes a promise. It is an they cannot hope to hold out long against axiom of national campaigning that these in charge have to avoid direct promises, tion. Particularly would this have been The navy scare, which a group of min- true of Senator Scott, who is very close responsible for the conduct of the cam-I can say on this subject without em-But public opinion cannot long remain | barrassing the President and possibly the ommittee; but I think that you can take it for granted that things will be on the line that you suggest."

"This comes pretty near being a prom-

"There had been for several months no real reason to doubt that the 'powers that be' intended to make a change in the Pension Commissionership. They probably intended to make the change a promotion for Mr. Evans, and also to see to it that his successor was nearly as conservative; but that they proposed to quiet the unceasing clamor by removing the object of Grand Army complaints cannot be questioned, it comes from so many sources. have been entirely spontaneous. Mr. Scott admits that he wrote to old soiders rather freely that they might expect a change in the office, and his view was the general one. But for once delay has proved dan-gerous. The President cannot now carry morning. There were some little repairs out that expectation of his party managers.

One confusing feature of the situation has been the two-sidedness of General Sickles and his associates toward Mr. Evans. At one moment they will tell him privately that they were entirely satisfied with his conduct of the office, while on public occasions assailing it bitterly. This seems to be characteristic of the pension business. One of the most vo-ciferous 'champions of the old soldler,' and a National Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, once told your correspond-ent that President Cleveland's private pension vetoes were in the main all right. But he added that, of course, in his position, he had to take just the op-posite view. "General Sickles is a candidate for Na-

tional Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, and so the views which he has expressed to Commissioner Evans in private correspondence would never do for public utterances. Meanwhile Represent to the sale of leaf tobacco by manufacative Gibson's remark remains true that the difference between Mr. Evans' administration of the Pension Office and a popular one would be only about \$5,000,000 a year, and, of course, although he does not add it, the moral effect upon the country of that much money fraudulently distributed.

THE ALASKA FLAG INCIDENT. No International Complications Ex. pected to Arise.

Officials at the State Department are of the opinion that no international controversy will arise as the result of the incident in which George Miller, a brother of Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," hauled down the British flag at Skagway, Alaska. The matter has not been at Knossos, Mr. Hogarth has been working at Kato Zakro, on the eastern coast of Crete, where he has discovered a Myficials only through the newspaper re ports.

> It is pointed out that the opening of a customs office at Skagway by the British is not considered an encroachment upon American territory. Skagway is a central New York by way of the Suez.
>
> The question of establishing this service has been agitated for some time by New York merchants. A committee saw point for miners, and prospectors, and it has been regarded as a convenience to them to have customs examinations at Skagway, rather than in some remote corer on the division line agreed upon in

This line crosses the summit of the Chil-coot and White passes in a wild and al-most uninhabited country. It has there-fore been considered advisable to allow office in Skagway. His right to raise the Canadian customs flag is another ques-tion. That he should place over it the American flag there seems to be little doubt, but no action will be taken by the State Department except upon some com from the American officers at Skagway.

AN ITALIAN ASKS PROTECTION. But Wyoming's Governor Says There Is No Need of Troops.

An appeal has been made to the State Department by the Italian Charge d'Affaires for the protection of Dr. Giocomo, subject of Italy, who is under arrest in Wyoming, accused of committing an assault upon an American woman. His attorney made application for release of the prisoner on ball, and when this was learngarding the use of the transport service ed, it is said that the citizens threatened by the families of civilians employed in to lynch the Italian. He thereupon deeided to remain incarcerated.

The case was reported to the embassy here, and the request made at the State Assistant Secretary Hill received a oner. Assistant secretary flint received a reply yesterday from the Governor, stating that full protection would be guaranteed to the accused, and adding that the latter was unnecessarily alarmed over the prospects of violence to him.

CUBAN WITHDRAWAL DENIED. War Department Does Not Expect to Bring Back Any Troops Now.

The report attributed to General Miles that the military force in Cuba is shortly to be reduced to 2,000 men is denied at the War Department. There are now about 5,000 soldiers on the island, and the present indications, it is said, are that they will remain there until the Cuban Government is organized and in running order, when it is contemplated that the United States shall withdraw from the island and turn affairs over to the Cubans complete-

Delegate to a Congress of Zoology. In response to an invitation from the German Government Dr. Charles W. Stiles has been selected by the Secretary of Agriculture as a delegate to represent the United States at the Fifth International Congress of Zoology, to be held in Berlin August 12 to 16, 1901. Dr. Stiles is the zoologist of the Bureau of Animal In-dustry of the Department of Agriculture.

Falsehood and Calumny.

Senator Fornker's gallery play before the Ohio Republican convention on Monday depends for its success upon the ignorance of the people. In the main it was an absolute misstatement of facts. It seems inexcusable that where a partisan orator has so much of real truth to say, such solid grounds for criticising the opposition party, he should resort to falsehood and calumny.

STRIKERS IN SORE STRAITS.

The Shippard Men at Newport News May Return to Work.

not pleased with the treatment they have

the determined stand of the shipyard.

Post, had given President O'Connell, of

the International Association of Machin-

ists, reason to believe that the strike here

would be adjusted satisfactorily to all

parties soon, is denied by Mr. Post. He

admits that Mr. O'Connell saw him, but

them he said nothing that would indicate

to Mr. O'Connell that the yard intended

to grant the machinists' demands or to re-

cede in any way from its original position,

No concessions will be made, and the ma-

tionally. The last compromise offered by

GETTING READY AT CANTON.

The President's Home Being Pre-

pared for Summer Occupancy.

The McKinley home at Canton has re-

cently been renovated and fitted up for

the convenience of Mrs. McKinley, who is

necessary, and these were made in ac-

ordance with Mrs. McKinley's wishes.

She is looking forward to a quiet and en-

TO LIMIT MANUFACTURERS.

A Protest Against the Sale of Leaf

Tobacco by Them.

In reply Mr. Yerkes informed Mr. Wil-

Four Transports to Make Regular

The War Department has decided to es-

the President and Secretary of War some

weeks ago in regard to the matter and re-ceived the assurance that the line would

be started as soon as the volunteer regi-

ments had returned from the Philippines.

RUSH FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Trouble in the Philadelphia United

States District Court.

Yesterday was a record breaker in the

naturalization court. During the entire

session Judge McPherson listened atten-

tively to the various and weird interpreta-

allegiance and take up their future bur-

dens in the land of freedom. Italians

Germans, English, Russians, and Swedes

The proceedings, while expeditious, were

of a formal cut and dried character, and

the manner in which most of the appli-

cants answered the constitutional ques

tions propounded by Clerk Craig and his

deputy. Mr. Keller, showed that the

would-be citizens had specially studied or

been coached up for the occasion. Sev-

eral times, however, an applicant, by rea-

answers that gave a touch of humor to

the hearings. Following are some of the

Where are the laws of the United

"At Harrisburg."
"What is the judicial part of the Gov

That religion will be free in the United

"Are there any other laws than those ade by Congress"

None but what are passed by coun-

The result of the session was seventy

ions. A large number of cases had to b

In Ancient Days.

(From the Chicago News.)

Behold, the great Assyrian King was middenly

'Cheer up, Sargon," we ventured. "Cheer up

o powerful? You can draft a greater body o

"Tis true that I can muster another army, but not in time for my third letter to the war magazine. I fear the editor."

fully exposed the clay manuscript to the sun,

Not Inquisitive.

(From the Green Bag.)

The retort of a little boy to an attorney in

ment. The lad, being on the stand as a witness, was questioned concerning a certain dime novel, alleged to have been stulen.
"What was pictured on the cover?" asked the

"I didn't sak them," answered the boy,

rice's court, not long ago, created some amus

antie the wise men marched out and care

What does the loss of a few armies mean to o

But Sargon was inconsolable

"Two Indians," was the reply.

"What were the Indians doing

sed owing to the lack of tin the applications. - Philade

Where does Congress meet?

'Who governs the country?"

ine acceptances and twenty-nine

At Harrisburg

Politicians.

Times.

son of ignorance or forgetfulness, made

were all represented.

Trips to Manila.

work on the old terms.

McKinley to Canton

dealers in leaf tobacco.

If the men do not return to work soon

chinists now fully realize this.

time they struck.

Today the musical season is at an end. In some respects it has been a very good year; at least it has been a lengthy one, NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 29 .for it is rare that May and June see the Knowing ones express the belief that the number of musical events which have strike of the machinists will soon be a abounded during these two months this thing of the flast and that within another season. Local musicians have been very week or two the full force of 7,500 men active; in fact, they have provided most will again be at work at the shipyard. If of the entertainment offered, and they are the men return to work Monday, as some expect, it will be on the old basis, working ten hours for the pay received up to the ing the coming week, and from now on Washington musical matters will be at a standstill until the fall. Although the machinists do not admit it in their talk, it is known that they are

MUSICAL NOTES.

There is now a police brass band in received at the hands of the International New York. Patrolman Clemens is the Association of Machinists in the way of leader. "Thus does culture make cap-tives of the cuptors," says the "Musical financial aid. It is no secret that the ma-

Schroeder's they went out they may return to work Orchestra, Raymond in a body. It is not known that such a Schroeder, director, has just returned step has been decided upor, but there from Lexington, Va., where they furnished the music for the commencement They must live, and without financial aid exercises of Washington and Lee University Monday, Tuesday, and Wednes-day of last week. The faculty and stu-dents were loud in their praises of the excellence of the work of the musicians. A report from Washington to the effect that the General Superintendent, W. A.

Jennie Glennan, organist and choir director of St. Matthew's Church, sailed last Wednesday from New York on the St. Louis to spend the summer abroad.

Lillian Sefton, a Washington girl, the possessor of a very pretty voice and much says that during the conversation between talent for the stage, has just signed a three-year contract with Frank L. Per-ley, late manager of Alice Neilson, to become a member of the Perley Opera Com-

Arthur Ernest, a member of the "Foxy Quiller" Company, was in town last week it would not be surprising to see the ship-yard issue a statement to the effect that unless they go back to their duties by a certain day none of them will be taken for a few days and war made welcome by his many local friends

On Thursday evening a most successful back at any time, and machinists will be brought here from other cities to take concert was given at Riverdale by the Choral Society of Riverdale Presbyterian Up to this time the company has not Church. The proceeds are to be devoted sent away for a single man, living in the hope that the strikers would soon return. to the purchase of a piano for the gymna-If it is found necessary to send for 500 machinists to work the machine shops to their full capacity the shippard will take sium building, in which the concert took place. It is proposed to give one entertainment a month until the instrument every precaution to protect their new emis paid for. Those who participated were Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Worley, Misses Rabold, Heimsen, McMillan, Han-ford, and Gaither, and Messrs. Preston, Helmsen, McMillan and Gaither. Mrs. It is doubtful, though, whether the company could get many of the men who have been laid off to go back with the non-union machinists at work. PETERSBURG, Va., June 29.—The strik-Burrhis is the director of the society ing machinists, out for more than a month, have returned to work uncondi-

The annual recitals by the pupils of Dr. J. W. Bischoff took place on Monday, them was to work nine hours with nine hours' pay. The employers refused to accept this and the machinists returned to week. As usual they were held in Congregational Church, which was filled to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic au-dience each evening. Long but very in-teresting programmes were given and the pupils made an excellent showing.

> The pupils of Marie Nesbit, assisted by the violin pupils of Notre Dame, gave a successful musicale last Wednesday ev-ening at Gonzaga College Hall. . .

Last Tuesday evening at the First Presbyterian Church George Lawrence gave his eleventh annual pupils' recital. oyable summer surrounded by her old Those who participated in the attractive riends and neighbors. Miss Barber, who has been at the Wnite Van de Bogert, Mabel L. Murphy, Mary House since the return from the West, will accompany the President and Mrs. West, M. Byrne, Lucy Smith, and Catherine Faulkner, Mrs. Alice Burgess, Mrs. Amanda Hart, Mrs. E. M. Scott. Mrs. Mattle Houch Suers, Messrs, Paul Miller, George Wright, Will A. Hopkins, Carl Wall, and George Lawrence. They were assisted by Mrs. Jennie Lind Muller-J. W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received a letter recently from Pessie Van de Bogert, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Walter G. Wilson, Secretary of the Na- George Lawrence tional Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association of Sperry.

Philadelphia, in which was enclosed a The Bayreuth Festival will be held to the sale of leaf tobacco by manufact again this summer, and as usuar great turers. Mr. Wilson asserted this practice numbers of musical enthusiasts from all is inimicable to the interests of qualified over the world will flock to the little Eavarian village, sacred to the name and fame of Richard Wagner. No small proson that the regulations provide that two or more kinds of business cannot be car-ried on at a cigar or tobacco factory, and portion of these music lovers will be Americans, and a number of Washingtoried on at a cigar or tobacco factory, and that the premises cannot be used for storing and selling and delivering leaf tobacco or manufactured tobacco or cigars not produced at the factory.

TO USE THE SUEZ ROUTE.

hams with the worth a trip to Europe to enjoy. Seven performances of "Parsital" Wagner's Swan Song, two complete cycles of the "Nibelungen Ring," and five performances of the "Flying Dutchman" will be given between July 22, when the factival begins, and August 20, when it will close.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association tablish a transport service between New will be held this week at Put-in-Bay, York and Manila by way of the Mediter- Ohio. The objects of the association are ranean Sea and the Suez Canal. The the development of improved methods of transports Buford and Kilpatrick, which instruction in every department of muare now at San Francisco, and the In- sic, the elevation of standards of progails, now undergoing repairs, and the fessional work, and the promotion of McClellan, both of which are at New professional fraternity; the wider dissem-York, have been assigned to the service. ination of musical culture and the eleva-The Buford and the Kilpatrick will go to tion of musical tastes of the people, and Manila from San Francisco and return to to recognize and foster the work of the American composer. For a short "brushing up" for wide awake musicians who are not willing either to rust or run too industriously in a rut, there is, perhaps, nothing pleasanter or more efficacious than one of these M. T. N. A. conventions. Advanced thought along the line of methods, artistic performance under favorable circumstances for thoughtful appreciation, and opportunity for intercourse ong musicians from widely separated ds of work are offered, and it is planned to make this meeting the most large attended and the most successful in the history of the association.

A number of distinguished artists, all members, will furnish the programmes of tively to the various and weird interpreta-tions put upon Uncle Sam's constitutional provisions by the many aliens who de-sired to renounce and sever their native for the five concerts to be given. Among them William H. Sherwood, Allen Spen-cer, Arthur Foote, Soi Marcossen, George Hamlin, Sidney Biden, Alberto Jonas, Jo-roslaw de Zielinski, and Mrs. Seabury C.

Ford. Paderewski's opera "Manru" has just een successfully produced at the Royal Opera in Dresden, and Paderewski is now cclaimed as great a composer as planist. If this be true he will rank with Rubinstein, who was always called the greatest composer among planists and the greatest planist among composers, a distinction which caused him much bitter-ness, for not satisfied at being the greatest of pianists, he aspired to be numbered among the immortals as a composer. Competent critics adjudge Paderewski's opera one of the finest ever given to the world, although it is said to suffer through its libretto, by Dr. Alfred Nossig, which is not equal to the music.

Jasper Dean McFall has resigned his sition as bass in the Calvary Baptist Church choir, owing to continued ill lealth. He has been a sufferer from rhoumatism for several months past and to facilitate his recovery has given up all his active duties for the present. John Duffey, who has made quite a reputation recently by his beautiful voice and artistic singing, has been selected to fill the n his new work. acancy and has entered with success up-

A new singing society has been incororated and will enter the field next seaon. It is called the Musical Art Society and will be directed by Otto Torney-Simon. already the conductor of the Damrosch Society and the Motet Choir. The new society is to be a double octette of mixed roles, carefully selected and the plans are to pay each singer for his services at concerts. A similar organization exists in Baltimore, and it has become in one season a potent factor in that city's musi-

Mrs. Maude Duvall Crist, of St. Margaret's choir, has attracted the attention of Klaw & Erlanger, who have offered her a very desirable place with their "Foxy Quiller" company, and William H. Mc-Donald, of the Bostonians, wants to secure her services for the new Smith-De Koven opera, "Maid Marian," which his organization will present next season. Mrs. Crist is undecided as to whether to adopt a stage career, although she is admirably adapted for the dramatic profesion. She has a rich, sympathetic s oprano of much range and strength and during the past winter has been studying with Charles Rabold, of the Peabedy Conservatory, Baltimore, with considerably mor-than ordinary success.